

ever taken of this animal in the flesh, it seemed well worth while reproducing two of them (text-figs. 39, 40).

Text-fig. 40.



Recently-killed *Rhinoceros simus*, adult ♂. Dec. 1902.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skin of a Chinese Monkey, which had been obtained from a hunter by Mr. Henry Brelich, and presented by him to the National Museum. It appeared to represent a new species, the third known, of the remarkable genus *Rhinopithecus*, and was described as follows:—

RHINOPITHECUS BRELICHII, sp. n. (Plate XXI.)

Size very large, apparently larger than either *R. roxellanae* or *R. bieti*; for the skin, though that of a female, is as large as the male of either of the other species. Fur not abnormally elongated in any region, the longest being on the flanks, where the hairs may attain to about 90 mm. in length; those of the back 50–60 mm., and those across the shoulders 70–80. General colour of back glossy slaty grey, the hairs grey to their roots, with shining tips. A prominent oval white patch, 5 inches long by 2 broad, present in the middle line between the shoulders, its hairs white to their roots. Crown suffused with yellowish, its hairs yellow at base, whitening terminally, but with broad black tips; hairs of cheeks



J. Smut del. et lith.

RHINOPITHECUS BRELICHII.

Mantern.Bros. imp.

yellow with black tips; nape between the yellowish crown and the white wither-patch pale brownish with black tips to the hairs; neck both on sides and below blackish grey, the hairs dull whitish basally, with black ends. Ears white, markedly contrasting with the head. Front of shoulders and inner aspect of forearms deep yellow, which shades into whitish along the under aspect of the latter, and contrasts markedly with the dark slaty of the outer side of the forearm, this colour darkening to black on the wrists. (The hands are lost in the specimen, but are presumably black.) Hind limbs light greyish, more or less suffused with yellow behind and blackish in front, but the colour contrasts are not sharp and defined as they are in the other species. Belly uniformly grey (about grey No. 5 of Ridgway). Tail very long, conspicuously longer than in the other species, its hairs, which average about 40 mm. in length, curiously curved on each side downwards and away from the centre line, along which there is an irregular parting; in colour the tail is black throughout except at the extreme tip, where there is a small white pencil; on each side of its base there is a small yellow patch, outside of which there is a blackish line passing round across the anal region: but owing to the condition of the skin, the exact situation of these lines and patches is not quite certain.

Approximate dimensions of the type, measured on the skin, which has been made up from a flat native pelt:—Head and body 730 mm., tail 970 (with hairs 1040).

Habitat. Mr. Brelich states that, "as far as I could gather, this monkey inhabits a range of mountains known as the Van Gin Shan Range, about 108° E., 29° N., in the north of the province of Kwei-chow, Central China."

Type. Female. B. M. No. 3.3.14.1. Collected and presented by Henry Brelich, Esq.

This magnificent Monkey, one of the largest in the world apart from the anthropoids, is a very remarkable discovery, and one on which we may congratulate Mr. Brelich, who obtained and sent it to the Museum on the suggestion of Mr. Herbert Ingram, himself a frequent contributor to the National collections.

As may be seen from the above description and from the figure (Pl. XXI.), the differences between this monkey and its only near allies are so numerous as to render any detailed comparison unnecessary. Good figures have been given of *R. roxellanae* by Milne-Edwards¹ and De Winton², and of *R. bieti* by Milne-Edwards and Pousargues³.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas also exhibited adult and young examples of a Bush Duiker, which had been sent to the British Museum by Mr. F. W. Isaac, from Eldoma Ravine, British East Africa.

¹ Rech. Mamm., Text, p. 233, Atl. pls. xxxvi. & xxxvii. (1874).

² P. Z. S. 1899, p. 572, pl. xxxi.

³ N. Arch. Mus. (3) x. p. 121, pls. 9-12 (1898).